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WASHINGTON.

SENATOR FERRY AN INFLATIONIST. THE KIND OF PRESIDENT MR. FERRY WOULD MAKE -HIS NARROW VIEWS OF PUBLIC POLICY-PETTY

IRRITABILITY AT A CORRESPONDENT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 5 .- The position taken by Senator Ferry and his friends, that the Senate has no power to remove him from the Presidency pro tem. of that body, and his evident disposition to hold on to the office in which he accidentally finds himself, have brought him more prominently before the pubthan he has ever been before, and caused the leaders of his party to look the question squarely in the face: What kind of a President of the United States would be make? In the first place, he is an inflationist of the most unreasoning kind, accepting all the sophistries of that crazy school of political economists, who think that the printing of paper notes and their issuance by the Government or the banks increases the amount of loanable capital in the country, and that the contraction of the paper circulation makes loanable capital scarce. Holding these views, he advocated increasing the bank circulation and that of the greenbacks each to \$100,000,000. He voted for the Currency bill, which the President vetoed, and has supported every other scheme of inflation brought forward in the Senate when he has not been prevented from doing so by the decree of his party caucus. He aspired to be the leader of the inflationists in the Senate. Should be be continued in his present position and should a vacancy occur

in the White House the Republican party would

have to go before the country next Fall with a hard-

money plank in its platform and a hard-money can-

didate on its ticket (for nobody expects the infla-

tionists to carry the next Republican National Con-

vention), but with an inflationist in the chair of the

President, placed there by the votes of the Republi-

rans in the Senate, and ready to sign any inflation

bill that might get through Congress. But Mr. Ferry is not a broad man, even for an inflationist. On the contrary, he is one of those bigsted, headstrong politicians, who, by their proscriptive policy, have done their party so much harm. He belongs to the class of party managers of which Senator Conkling is the chief representative; but while the latter is a man of great ability, and is not led away by the foolish sophistries of men who, after they have studied the subject of finance three weeks, think they know all that can be leared about it, Mr. Ferry is narrow as well as unsound in his views, and proscriptive in his methods. Perhaps the exact character of Mr. Ferry's statesmanship may be best illustrated by relating a little incident

that occurred in May, 1874: Mr. Ferry, who as Chairman of the Senate Cou mittee on Rules had just been given charge of the Reporter's Gallery, sent a note to a correspondent holding a seat there, one day, requesting him to meet him in the marble room. Holding a copy of the paper containing the correspondent's dispatches in his hand, Mr. Ferry said that his attention had twice been called to the expression "honest currency men" in that correspondent's reports of the financial debate then in progress in the Senate, and that if it occurred again he should be obliged to call the attention of the Committee on Rules to it. The correspondent told him that he could see nothing objectionable in the expression. Mr. Ferry replied that, if a certain system of carrency was dishonest, the men who advocated it could not be honest, and that insinuations like this against the integrity of Senators could not be allowed. The term "indationists" was offensive, but he had thought it best not to notice it. The correspondent disclaimed having said anything about "dishonest" currency, though he could not see why he should not be at liberty to do so if he saw fit. In the case to which his attention was called, he said, the adjective "honest" described currency, and not any man or set of men, and he could conceive of no state of affairs under which a newspaper writer would not have a right to describe a system of currency in any terms he might see fit to choose. Mr. Ferry closed the conversation by remarking that he had called attention to this matter out of friendship for the coronversation, and the correspondent was not ex pelled from the gallery (about the only punishment the Committee could inflict), so that if Mr. Ferry ever brought the matter to the attention of his colleagues, they were wiser than he, and overruled him. And this is the same man who now expects the Senate to retain him in a position from which he

THE HOUSE ON THE HARD-MONEY ISSUE. ONE ANTI-RESUMPTION CONVERT MADE DURING RE-CESS-THE VAGUE FEAR FELT BY BUSINESS MEN

-MEMBERS SHY OF COMMITTING THEMSELVES (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.)

may yet step into the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Some of the ablest and most carnest advocates of honest currency, and among them the representatives of some of the man ufacturing districts of New-England, have returned from the holiday recess not a little discouraged. They say that there are as yet very few signs of re lief for business men, and that while they believe that the pronounced hard-money policy would do more than anything else to restore confidence and revive trade, their constituents look with great suspicion on any contraction of the currency or on any measures proposed by Secretary Bristow to make the act of last January operative. These people, while they believe in hard money, have a vague fear that the legislation asked for will in some way make money harder to get, and in many cases their business is in such a delicate condition that a straw only will be needed to break the camel's back. Of course a feeling like this among the business men of the community has its effect upon the representative of the district in Congress, and it is not, therefore, surprising to find that one New-England hard-money man, at least, has come back determined to vote against the legislation asked for by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, though he will oppose a repeal of the Resumption act of a year ago, while another, who desires to see the measures referred to passed and will vote for them, after looking the House over not only despairs of their success, but sees so much danger on the other side that he would be glad to compromise with the inflationists on a basis of no legislation on the currency ques-

leading hard money advocate discloses the fact, he says, that the number of men in favor of taking some steps toward specie payments is about 100, gain of 25 over the last House; and he is sure that the majority is the other way.

A member of the House, when calling on Secretary Bristow several days after his annual report had been presented to Congress, asked him how it had been received. The Secretary replied that the members of Congress who called praised it, some singling out one part and some another; but that no one said sything about the specie resumption part, the only art that he (the Secretary) cared anything about.

his he considered a bad sign. The virtual triumph of the Ways and Means Com mittee over that on Banking and Currency, in the little contest that occurred in the House to-day, on the reference of that part of the President's message treating of resumption, was looked upon as a good sign for honest currency, since the former Committee is la Meved to be stronger on that subject than the latter. It 's probable, however, that the result of that debate really indicated nothing, since settle-

ment is in fact postponed until some bill on the subject is introduced.

AGGRESSIVE ACTION IN THE HOUSE. ABOLITION OF THE MARINE CORPS PROPOSED-MR. GOODE WANTS TO KNOW IF THE NAVY-YARDS HAVE HELPED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The first barnacle upon the public Treasury to be attacked by the Democrats in he House to-day was that ornamental but almost nseless appendage to the Navy-the Marine Corps. This corps was established before the introduction of steam machinery on board of vessels of war and their protection by iron plates, and its only use at present is to perform guard duty that could as well as not be intrusted to sailors. In fact, the use of steam in our navy has relieved the sailors on board of men-of-war from so much labor they formerly had to perform that their officers, auxious to retain large complements of men formerly assigned to each ship, and to keep as many officers of the line as possible employed, have, during late years, invented new duties not known in the navy before. On nearly all our naval vessels an additional watch has been established, reducing the time men are required to be on duty, but employing an additional set of line officers. Again, on many of our ships of war the officers have introduced the battalion drill, and sailors are every week exercised in the duties of the soldier, their wide pantaloons being confined about the ankles, and they often present a very ludierons appearance. Now if, instead of being obliged to invent new and useless duties for sailors, a portion of the crew of a ship of war were placed on mard duty, the battalion of marines might be relieved without any additions to the number of sailors. If necessary, the number of watches could be reduced to what it formerly was without hardship to anyone. By the abolition of this Marine Corps nearly \$1,000,000 a year could be saved, which is now required for the pay, subsistence, &c. of the Corps, beside what could be realized from the sale of the real estate now used by it.

Another resolution directs the Committee to in quire in relation to the cost of the eight new sloopsof-war, and whether any money appropriated for their construction has been used indirectly to secure votes for any political party. Mr. Goode of Virginia, who introduced the resolution, wrote it so as to make the inquiry whether money had been used in behalf of the Republican party; but members on the other side of the House indignantly demanded that both parties should be included. It is suspected that in this the Republicans "put their foot in it." for it has been alleged that Democratic support in the House for large naval appropriations has, on one or two occasions, been secured by throwing the influ ence of certain navy-yards in favor of Democratic

Besides these, a general resolution, introduced by Mr. Morrison, lays out some additional work in the way of investigating the navy for the Naval Committee and Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department. The Republicans took the very wise course to-day when these resolutions ordering luves tigations were introduced of making no opposition.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876. Grave suspicions exist that the Sinking Fund Commis sion of this District is withholding the 3.65 bonds from those whom the Board of Audit have declared entitled to them for the purposes of speculation or to influence the New-York market. The holders of Board of Audit certificates have been unable for four weeks to get them exchanged for bonds, and were refused the bonds to-day. although the Commissioners had them on hand. The National Republican, which has always defended the Commission, attacks it to-day in the following para-

House Elections Committee had a meeting to-day but attended to no business of importance, except to i respondent, and because he had supposed that the LeMoyne against Farwell'is unique. Accompanying the offensive term had been used imadvertently. Of course, the phrase appeared repeatedly after this of photographic illustrations. One is a little two-stery from which 52 votes were polled for Farwell got 24 votes. It appears from these pictures, also, that he got 5 votes from No. 192 Kinzle-st., that place being an old "Relief Shanty," which has not been occu-

> The Republicans were greatly disgusted, to-day, when Mr. Cason of Indiana introduced his buncombe resolulution introduced by Mr. Fort, before the recess, the Democrats had been forced to go on record against in structing the officers of the House to give preference to Union soldiers, in appointing their subordinates; and the

Vice-President Wilson in either House of Congress, but on the return of Judge Hoar, who is detained at home by sickness, the time of the services will be fixed. Speeches nade in the Senate and House on Tuesday, the late lenator's colleague, Mr. Cooper, making the first speech Senator's colleague, Mr. Gooper, making the first speech in the Senate, and Mr. Bright in the House. There has been a good deal of conversation among Senators as to who the orators on the occasion shall be. There are still a number of Senators on the floor who voted for Mr. Johnson's conviction on the articles of impeachment, Johnson's conviction on the articles of impeachment, Fredinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Fredinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, and Sherman. How many of these will speak on the occasion is not known. It is understood that Mr. Anthony will speak in memory of the late Vice-Pr-wident, and can hardly be expected to speak for both. Only two of Mr. Johnson's late colleagues were present and voted against his conviction on the impeacement trial, and both of these (Mr. Bayard and Mr. McCreery) are expected to deliver orations on Tuesday.

o deliver orations on Tuesday.

It was a sort of Monday in the House. A great number of bills were introduced, most of them from the South. A large number were for claims. Among the more prominent ones was a bill by Mr. Frye of Maine, relative to the Geneva award. The original bill provided for he pay-Geneva award. The original bill provided for be payment of awards after dissolution of the court, which was to take place in one year from its creation, but authority was given the President to extend the court six months, and he did so. This time expires Jan 22. This Congress has extended the time six months more. These extensions put off the day of payment of awards. This bill proposes immediate payment of all judgments already made, amounting to \$4,000,000. The awards only draw four per cent interest, which the claimants consider unjust.

Considerable surprise was expressed in the House galeries to-day, that on the first occasion when the Ways and Means Committee came before the House Mr. Mor rison stepped aside and allowed Fernando Wood to fight the battle of the Committee ; and it was conjectured that the battle of the Committee; and it was conjectured inside the latter is, after all, to be spokesman of the Committee. The explanation of what took place to-day is, that in the meeting of the Committee Mr. Wood had raised the question under discussion, and had produced The Globe containing Mr. Cox's record on the subject. It would, therefore, have been hardly confricous not to have allowed him the use of his own material on the floor.

The shipping interests of the East have long been con ending against compulsory pilotage under State laws. Hale of Maine, which provides "that no owner, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel duly registered or en-rolled, shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be com-pelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot, not voluntarily employed, on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait, within the waters of the United States."

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of tion from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of the Board of Engineers, on a plan for the improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey. They say the bed of the channel can be essentially improved by dredging to a depth of from 10 to 11 reet at mean low water, with a width of 500 feet, and for this purpose recommend an appropriation of \$40,480. A report in regard to the condition of the harbor of refuge at the mouth of the contemplated ship canal, at Sturgeon Bay, shows that two piers have been constructed, each 794 feet in length. They should eventually be extended to a depth of 18 feet of water; but there is no urgency for this work, as the caual has not yet been opened. It is proposed to continue the pier extension with cribwork. The total cost of the improvement has been \$50,000.

The Commissioners of Southern Claims to-day transmitted to the House 11 special reports in addition to their fifth general report. The amount claimed in these Il cases was \$255,629, of which \$39,908 33 only was allowed, and \$215,721 64 disallowed. Adding the first-named amount to the amounts stated in the fifth general report, the whole amount of claims disposed of during last year was \$4,051,974 70. The amount allowed is \$532,510 50, and disallowed \$3,519,464 20.

The Special Commission, consisting of Secretary Bristow, Postmaster-General Jewell, and Architect Potter, in tow, Posimaster-General Jowell, and Architect Potter, in a joint report, say that in view of the prosperity and probable future growth of Baltimore, it seems likely that new buildings will hereafter be required at that place for customs and post-office services, but at present the buildings used for these purposes are centrally located, and appear to furnish all reasonable facilities for the transaction of the public business.

A LETTER FROM MR. BRISTOW TO GEN, BROAD-HEAD.

Washington, Jan. 5 .- It will be recollected that while the report of the Commission appointed to examine the official proceedings of Mesars. Browlhead and Rutherford, concerning the Sugg Fort and Witowski ciaims, chargad them with negligence, it did not impute to them a want of integrity. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon addressed the following letter to Gen. Rutherford and one similar to Dr. Broadhead:

Rutherford and one similar to Dr. Broadhead:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Jan. 5, 1876.

DEAN SIR: I have your note of this morning, in which you ask whether, in connection with your resignation as Third auditor of the Treasury or in reference to your service in this Department, there has been anything which reflected in any manner upon your character or integrity, and in reply have the pleasure to assure you that no charge has been made against you in this respect, and that your resignation has been accepted without the slightest imputation on your integrity as an officer. Very respectfully.

B. H. Bristow, Secretary.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor.

[For regular report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Fuge.]

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER. POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING THE TAX FROM SIX TO THREE MILLS-CLOSE OF A DECADE OF EXTRAV-

So large a part of Gov. Tilden's message related to the finances of the State that the annual report of Controller Hopkins for the fiscal year cuding Sept. 30, 1875, loses much of its interest. The Governor referred to nearly all the topics which the Controller discusses, and much of the statistical information is common to both documents. The Controller states, at the outset, that the debt of the State on Sept. 30, 1866, was \$51,535,082 22, and it was to be paid within 12 years. "Yet," he says, "under the influence of extravagant habits, importunate appeals, and demoralized ideas of public service, the Legislature chose that inopportune time for beginning, with liberal appropriations, varielaborate and elegant public buildings, the ultimate cost of which, if completed according to the original designs, will, it is estimated, be over \$30,000,000. The same spirit of prodigality and wastefulness pervaded other fields of legislative action as well as the management of the canals and other branches of administration. Extraordinary appropriations were made for various purposes, and while the steady increase in the valuation of the property of the State should have brought a decrease in the rate of taxation, the advance in the one has in fact kept pace with the advance of the other." He gives a tabular exhibit of such extraordinary appropriations from 1866 to the present time, and nakes these comments:

makes these comments:

This embraces only the extraordinary appropriations which its outside of the ordinary running expense of the Government, and it will be seen that while the people of the State have, in addition to their local tax, 278,000,000, or considerably more than one-half of the amount, were for special objects, independent of the regular and legitimate ost of government. About 32 per cent of the amount was for the payment of indebtedness, 27 per cent for extraordinary appropriate s, and 41 per cent for ordinary expenses. No other statement is needed to show the improvidence which has prevailed.

It will be observed that the expenditure for extraordinary contracts that the expenditure for extraordinary contracts.

but which afterward used this sacred name as a cloak for unjustifiable sectarian aid, rapidly advanced to more than \$1,000,000 in 1871. That was the period of the large deficit in the sinking fund which was unwarrantably discreted for such alien purposes. Fortanately this abuse was then arrested and has since been prohibited by constitutional amendment. Apart from the debts, the other most conspicuous item of the table is the large expenditure for public buildings, which has reached more than \$11,000,000. With these various excessive drafts upon the Treasury, it was inevitable that the taxes should be heavy and burdensome.

But through the practical extinguishment of all the State debt, except the canal debt, which has been re-

he following are the rates of taxation to ag fiscal year recommended by the Con-	
For Schools For Bonny Debt	14 mill.
	O. 1125

The returns of the several countles received at this office indicate that the aggregate valuation of real and personal property will exceed \$2,500,000,000. The tax recommended for schools, it will be observed, is reduced one-fourth of a mill, but a one mill tax on the present valuation will produce a greater sum than was raised by 14 mill in 1870. The proposed tax of one-taird of a mill for the new Capitol, on the above basis of valuation, will raise about \$853,000.00. The one-half mill tax authorized in 1875 will produce \$183,800.05 in excess of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by Chapter 634, Laws of 1875, for this purpose, and if the excess is devoted to this object, it will, with the one-third of a mill recommended, exceed the usual appropriation of \$1,000,000. In 1865 the State tax was.

\$7,230,076.52

In 1875 the taxes for all purposes known to this office amounted to.

Increase in ten years \$816,900,417 00 Increase of valuation of 1875 over 1874 \$198,472,279 99
I return to the gravest and most important subject
which can engage your attention, and renow the carnest
recommendation that the Legislature shall, with vigilance and firmness, avail itself to the fullest extent of its
great opportunity to relieve the burdens of the people.
The tax for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, was 74
mills. In my last report I recommended for the current
fiscal year, exclusive of extraordinary work on the
canals and the public buildings, a tax of 5 mills. The
canals and other objects carried it up to 6

ALBANY.

A CANAL RING PLOT. WHY THE SUSPENDED ENGINEERS WERE REINSTATED

-THEIR SIGNATURES NECESSARY TO THE CON-TRACIORS-THE STATE SAVED A LARGE SUM BY GOV. TILDEN'S SUSPENSION OF AUDITOR THAYER. LBT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 5 .- When the Canal Board re-

instated the suspended engineers, Messrs. Yates and Babcock, several members were greatly aggrieved, because THE TRIBUNE denounced them for serving the cause of the Canal Ring. The facts given here will show how far THE TRIBUNE was right. The meaning of the reinstatement of the engineers was never understood by the people of this State at large. It was done through the influence of the canal contractors, and was done because the signatures of the engineers were necessary to the certificates of work, on which the contractors could get their money. The certificates are signed by the Division Engineer and approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor. A draft is then drawn upon the Auditor by the Canal Commissioner, and the Auditor draws his warrant upon the Treasurer. The State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioner, Messrs. Sweet and Adin Thayer, Democrats, and Mr. Rames, the Treasurer, Liberal, all asked for the resolution to reinstate; and Auditor Thayer was, of course, ready for any jobbery that might come in his way. So the Ring was complete.

The engineers made out the final account on all the contracts which had already been condemned by the Commission, including those of Willard Johnson, Barnett and Nash, Henry J. Mowry, John Brown, Flager and Reilly, and other well known members of the Ring, and sent them into the State Engineer and Surveyor. This would have been only their duty under ordinary circumstances; but when these contracts had been pronounced largely fraudulent and excessive by the investigating commission, and the auditing officers of the Department had been warned to pay no moneys on them. For these engineers to certify and swear to esti-

mates and measurements which they knew to be fraudulent, would seem to be a near approach to a grave crime. But this was only the beginning. All of these tainted accounts were approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Ring Canal Commissioner began to draw his drafts, as provided by law, upon the Auditor, his brother. All this time the investigation was going on into in the Auditor's official acts, The first of the new year was close at hand when the Ring members of the Board would go out of office, and the circle would be broken. The Auditor lost no time. He had already audited a certificate amounting to \$70,000, when the swift suspension of the Governor overtook him, and the remaining final accounts were worth no more than so much waste paper. The amount of the certificates which would have been paid, if the old Canal Board had had one month more of life, and Auditor Thayer one month more of interrupted business, would probably have exceeded \$100,000; so that Gov. Tilden's prompt action saved the State a good round sum of mey. The Treasurer was warned by the Governor, the day of Auditor Thayer's suspension, not to pay the certificates which he had audited. Meanwhile Mr. Babcock has resigned, in accord-

ance with the custom of engineers on the advent of a new administration, and makes no secret of his ope of a reappointment by the Canal Board. Probably he forgets that Mr. Bigelow and Mr. laren, who are now members, have met him before under different circumstances.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

SENATOR MORRISSEY APPEARS WITH A BILL FIXING WAGES-NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION PROPOSED -BROOKLYN CHARTER AMENDMENTS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 5 .- The sessions were brief in both Houses this morning, though various bills of importance were introduced in each. In the Senate Mr. Morrissey made his first demonstration, with a bill giving the Common Council in New-York power to fix the rate of wages on the public works, provided it should not exceed \$2 a day; and Senator Bixby, the remaining half of the auti-Tammany party, gave notice that he should soon introduce his new charter for New-York City.

In the House, the members from Westchester did the larger share of the work of introducing bills. Mr. Geo. A. Foster, Republican, offered one the Park Department under the control of the President of the Park Commission, who is to become sole Commissioner. He is to be chosen by the Mayor and Common Council for a term of four years, and is to hold all the powers of the Commission itself. In the same bill was a section giving the new wards a representation of two members in the Board of Aldermen. The bill provides for three Aldermen from each Senatorial district, each voter, however, voting for only one. Mr. Foster also introduced a bill increasing the number of State Assessors to four, one to come from each judicial district in the State thus arranging them geographically instead of allotting them according to the distribution of taxes. Mr. Schieffelin of Westchester introduced the same bill for which he did some hard work last year, repealing the Legat Paper job, and one also exempting all bonds and mortgages from taxation, with the exception of those held by corporations. Breoklyn had its share of charter amendments as well as New-York, Mr. Worth introducing a bill

whose chief features will be found below, viz.: The bill creates a department, to consist of one

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SEVERAL REPORTS SENT TO THE HOUSE-A REFORM

SPIRIT MANIFESTED IN THAT BRANCH-IMPOR-

TANT BILLS IN THE SENATE. SENATE ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5. Mr. WAGNER presented the petition of resi-

dents of Saratoga relative to the salaries of public offi-Mr. Selkhed presented the petition of James Cavanagh, claiming the seat in the Senate now held by Mr. Jacobs. Referred.

The PRESIDENT presented the annual report of the Adjutant-General; also the report of the Board of Com-

Mr. BIXBY gave notice that he would at an early day introduce a bill reorganizing the Government of the City The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Jacobs—Relative to the care of insane persons. By Mr. Harris—For continuing the work on the new capitol building the object being to prevent 400 men from being thrown out of work. Referred.

By Mr. Morrisser—Relative to laborers on the public works in New-York City, providing for a uniform rate of compensation, not to exceed \$2 a day.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—For a better water supply for Yonkers.

Mr. McCarry offered the following:

clares it will be necessary for the Legislature "to make a special appropriation for aid to the Attorney-General," in order to render effectual the investigations of frauds in the management of the canals, undertaken by the Commission appointed by his Excellency for conducting the actions in the courts to their conclusion; and ### Whereas, The Governor further says that the frands exposed by the Commission are sheltered by the complicity of officials

their conclusion; and & Whereas, The Governor further says that the frands exposed by the Commission are sheltered by the complicity of officials whose duty it is to protect the State; therefore, realized, That the Governor be requested to communicate without delay to the Legislature the results of the investigation thus far obtained by the Commission, with the actions therefore training, and the titles and objects of the actions now pending, with the progress made and the normal the official that the Commission with the actions now pending, with the progress made and the normal the official that the Legislature may determine what appropriation, if any, or other measures of legislation may be it cessary. The resolution was adopted to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, presented to the Senate, complains that dredgings are deposited in the North River, which are carried down into the slips of the city, and the Board is powerless to prevent the evil, as the dumping-place is beyond the jurisdiction of the Board. The Board also asks an increase in the appropriation to \$11,000-\$6,000 for necessary expenses and \$5,000 for compensation to the Commissioners. Adjourned.

The Assembly met at 11 a. m. The followng bills were introduced : By Mr. Schieffelin-To exempt bonds and mortgages

By Mr. Schieffelin—To exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation; also to repeal the act providing for the publication of judicial proceedings in the City of New-York, which abolishes the paper known as The City Record; also to compel railroad corporations to file quarterly statements of their earnings and disbursements in the Secretary of State's office.

By Mr. A. J. CAMPELL—To repeal the act of 1875 amending the charter of the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns.

By Mr. FALLON—To amend the charter of the Hobrew Benevolent Society of New-York.

By Mr. Bissell—Authorizing the Common Council of the City of Lockport to purchase certain private property.

By Mr. Hass—Amending the charter of the Fire Department of the City of Syracuse.

By Mr. Hess—Amending the charter of the Fire Department of the City of Syracuse.

By Mr. Fish—Providing for the employment of paupers and convicts under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the City of New-York.

Mr. Fosten called up his resolution for a recess, and it was resolved to adjourn from to-morrow to Wednesday hey?

Mr. Sherman offered concurrent resolutions for the

next.

Mr. Sherman offered concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for a superintendent of State prisons, with full power to manage the same, and abolishing the office of Inspector of State Prisons. By consent the resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Forster offered a concurrent resolution in favor of the completion of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and asking Congress to make an appropriation for the same. Laid on the table.

The Speaker had consent to introduce a bill to amend the military code. It was ordered printed.

Mr. Welant offered the following, which was laid over: Resolved, That it is the judgment of this House that the entre extrapation of corruption, dishonesty, inefficiency, and extravagance is official places is of the highest importance to the people of this State, and that it is a paramount duty resulting upon the Legislature of this State to enact all such laws, and to take all such lawful means as may strengthen the efforts of the executive officers of the law in the measures of reform already taken, or that may hereafter be imagurated, in order that the most honest, efficient, and economical government, both State and municipal, may be secured to the people.

Mr. Worth offered a bill amending the Charter of the City of Brooklyn, which creates departments of Assessments, Police and Exvise, Fire, and Buildings, and City Works, and reduces saiaries generally.

Mr. Forstere offered a bill amending the Charter of the City of New-York by providing for an additional Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and reducing the Commissioners of Parks to one Commissioner.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Parks to one Commissioner.

Adjourned.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL BEGUN.

THE JURY COMPLETED AND THE CASE OPENED FOR THE STATE-TESTIMONY OF EX-CANAL COMMIS-SIONER FAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- The jury in the case of George D. Lord having been completed, District-Attorney Lockwood proceeded to open the case for the presecution with a forcible address, reciting the facts which the people would endeavor to substantiate. John D. Fay of Rochester, the first witness for the prosecution. was called, the Hou, James M. Humphrey conducting the examination. His testimony was substantially

examination. His testimony was substantially as follows:

I was Canal Commissioner in 1870 and 1871; I have known the prisoner 15 years? he had transactions with me in connection with my office; I came into office as Canal Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1868, and continued six years; I think we first had to repair a section of the canal in March, 1868, extending from Pickard's Bridge to Buffalo, 20 miles long; I continued in connection with the repairs of the canal until June, 1872; the section incindes Black Rock Harbor, slips and basins at Buffalo. A paper was shown witness, who said: My signature is attached to those three contracts; they have also facility in the week made by myself and Hand, and done under my general direction; were signed in Albany; Robert C. Dorn was Canal Commissioner in 1865; the signature on the 1868 contract is his; the centract of 1868 was for dredging the Ohio Basin in Buffalo; the contract of 1869 was for dredging the channel around the north end of the breakwater in the Eric Basin; the third was for removing deposits from Black Rock Harbor; work was begin under the 1868 contract that Fall, and continued until the Sammer or Fall of 1870; work under the 1869 contract, for removing deposits from Black Rock Harbor, was begun that year, and completed in the Sammer of 1873; the work of dredging around the breakwater was begun in 1869, and completed in 1870; estimates were made upon estimates as they were made from time to time, on a basis of 15 per cent kept back; when an estimate was made I gave a draft on the Auditor; when the engineer, and the amount due the contractor was ascertained, and a draft given; in 1870 and 1871 was in Albany once in ten days or two weeks, d. ring the session of the Legislature; was anally there at the first meeting of the Canal Board in January; generally saw-

Lord at Albany.

A question as to whether the witness had seen Lord in Albany, in the capacity of a member of the Assembly, in January, February, or March, 1871, was objected to by Mr. Sprague, but admitted and exception taken. The

The witness was shown Chapter 585 of the Laws of

1871, and the act was then read to the jury by Mr. Humphrey, it being the act for the relief of John Hand. The witness testified:

I do not remember whether the prisoner was a me

In the afternoon the examination of John D. Fay was esumed as follows: I issued a certificate for the amount next—a week after

I issued a certificate for the amount next—a week after the Commissioners' award. I made the certificate based on the award. The certificate was upon the Auditor and in the form of two papers; it covered the award under each of the two contracts—the Ohio basin and the channel at the north end contracts. Up to the time of issuing the certificate I had told no one of the amount contained. The account was in favor of John Hand. The certificates were delivered to whoever came with the receipt. If an agent gave the receipt, I always delivered the certificate as a front to agent and not to the party named in the certificate. Thave issued a great many such certificate. Aside from the memoranda and stamp, it is just as it was when I parted with it; don't know whether John Hand's name, now on the back of the certificate, was on it when I parted with it; would not deliver a certificate without getting a receipt. The certificates are made on blank forms, and the receipts also.

Witness was shown another paper and he said: That is the receipt I received for this certificate; they were attached when I made them; I kept a duplicate of the receipt and the original went with the certificate; I have frequently given certificates to attorneys for parties when I neither knew lawyers nor handwriting of the one to whom I was to send the document, have colivered certificates of a large amount in this way; there was no paper out the receipt accompanying it; with the exception of the Canal Department stamp and red link interlineations, they are the same as when I parted with them.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—James H. McLaughlin of this city and Walter J. Benjamin of Washington, D. C., wrestled at the Opers House last uight for the receipts of the house and \$4,000. The former wes, gataing \$7,000.

THE PRESIDENCY.

HOPES AND PLANS OF REPUBLICANS. STATES THAT THE PARTY CAN CARRY WITH A GOOD CANDIDATE-DOUBTFUL STATES-THE PROBABLE PARTY PLATFORM AND POLICY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 .- As a corollary to the statement lately published in THE TRIBUNE of the views of a leading Democratic politician on the prospects of the two contending parties in the coming Presidential struggle, a Republican opinion on the situation will be found of interest. It is entitled to as much weight as was the Democratic review of the field—perhaps to more, because it is the concurrent opinion of a number of men of prominence and ability from different States, given without consultation with one another. It agrees with the Democratic estimate of chances in regarding New-York as the battle-ground of the campaign, but it naturally makes the Republicans appear to have the better prospect of earrying that State.

New-York, according to these gentlemen, is not

normally a Democratic State. On the contrary, &

considerable majority of her voters are Republicans

Local causes or general apathy toward National politics often cause enough Republicans to stay at home to give the other side the victory, but when the question is which of the two political organizations is to control the National Government, the Empire State has been heretofore, and will again be this year, as strongly Republican as Pennsylvania or Obio. If "Grantism" were to carry the Presidential Convention there would of course be no hope of saving the State: but there would be just as little hope of saving Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, or even Massachusetts. Indeed, South Carolina would then be almost the only sure Republican State. All calculations are therefore based on the overthrow of Gen. Grant, in case he should be a candidate before the Convention, and on the defeat of any man selected by him to be his own successor, to prolong his policy and to keep his friends in office. There was never any event in the future of politics so clear as that the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, will have no sympathy with the aims and methods of the present Administration. Suppose the candidate to be Mr. Blaine or Mr. Bristow. Would not the Republican party have now life at once ? Would not lethargy, dissatisfaction and demoralization give way to activity, enthusiasm and the old seprit de corps of 1864 and 1668 ? Who could say, in such an event, that New-York belonged in the column of probable Democratic States! The influences which have lost New-York to the Republicans in recent elections are fast abating. Local issues cannot be given much vitality in the midst of the tremendous excitement of a Presidential struggle. The nearness of that struggle had a marked effect on the vote last November. Strong motives existed then for giving Gov. Tilden's canal policy an impressive ndorsement, as a rebuke to thieves and an encourgement to energetic honesty in politics, but the State gradgingly gave the Governor's ticket an insignificant majority. By next Summer nobody will vote one way or the other on account of the exposure of canal frauds, and the State will return to its old Republican allegiance.

There is just a possibility that with Gov. Tilden as their candidate the Democrats might succeed. But they are not likely to nominate him. A Democratic National Convention is usually concentrated political stupidity. In 1864 the party nominated an unsuccessful General, when all the country wanted of military men was success. In 1868 it took a New-York politician who could not carry his own State, and threw away its chance for carrying the West, where its greatest strength then lay. Now it is essential that it should hold the ground in the East which it won in 1874; but instead of selecting a popular Eastern candidate it will, in all probability, put up some Western man, and thus lose the fight before it is fairly begun. But with Gov. Tilden as its candidate the Democracy would scarcely have an even chance of carrying New-York. When the issue is presented whether the country is to be handed over to a party that has shown neither intelligence, capacity, nor honesty the excellent record of Mr. Tilden in the office of Governor will not have much weight. According to this brief statement of Repub-

lican expectations and arguments New-York is believed to be about as certain to choose a Republican electoral ticket as either Ohio or Pennsylvania. The same conditions which control the Empire State are relied upon to decide the verdict of Connecticut and New-Jersey. Reduced to figures the Republican view of the situation is expressed as follows:

REPUBLICAN STATES.

w.Hampshire..... 5 | Wisconsin... Vermont Connecticut Massachusetts Rhode Island .11 Total......214 The Republicans believe that with a first-rate can-

didate on the issues now existing, they can carry all these States. As it requires 184 votes to elect, apposing Colorado to be admitted this Winter, they have a liberal margin, but not enough to enable them to do with at New-York. Without that State of 5 votes. they would PRATTIC STATES.

3 Kentucky 12 8 Tennessee 13 11 Missouri 15 5 Arkanaas 6 10 Texas 8 10 Total 112

This differs from the Democratic estimate in excluding Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, which the Republicans do not abandon all hope of carrying. DOUBTEUL STATES.

Indiana. 15 Mississippi. California. 6 Louisiana. 3 Total.....39 As to the policy upon which the canvass is to be

conducted there is a coneral agreement that the party must not non.....e a defense of the Administration. Instead of making excuses for the past it must make promises for the future. It must confess its sins, lay as many of them as possible at the door of the President and the "clique" that has surrounded him, and promise a radical amendment. At the same time it must say to the country: Faulty as we have been we are not as bad as the Democrats.

We are still the party of brains, morality, and pat-The apprehension that continues to be felt in the North lest the South should regain her former ascendency can be judiciously aroused without any offensive waving of Senator Morton's oriflamme, Good stimulants of this feeling are furnished by Speaker Kerr's appointment of Southern members to the chairmanships of 22 committees, and by the fact

that the Democrats only hope to win by carrying all the old Slave States except South Carolina. For principles, specie payments and Blaine's School Amendment will answer.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 5 .- Mr. Fellowes is elected layer of Ottawa by a large majority. BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Hamilton, Richardson & Whitney, dry goods jobbers of this city, are reported to have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be \$350,000.

Boston, Jan. 5.-In the libel suit of Metcalf gainst The Boston Herald to recover \$10,000 damages the

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Southern Fier Poultry show opened here to day with nearly 500 entries, and the quality of the fewis in harmony with the number. Many prominent places in the State are represented, and the fair attracts much interest.

who undertook last Summer, at the request of the Government, a mission to the Cross and Plaine Indiana, has effected a satisfactory arrangement between them and the Government He visited 1,497 tenta, including 3,976 natives, all whom, with one exception, recorded the foreruner measurement of the manufacture of the satisfactory arrangement of the manufacture next attention and will anxiotally await the coming of Only manufacturers next attention and the coming of Only Manufacturers next attention.